Gazette of the United States.

A NATIONAL PAPER, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 69, *HIGH-STREET*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 15, of Vol. IV.] SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1792. [Whole No. 337.]

MANIFESTO *of the* GOVERNMENT *at* BRUXELLES *in answer to the declaration of war on the part of France.*

PROCLAMATION.

(CONCLUDED.)

THESE measures, which France seems now to have forgotten, were quoted to the princes of the empire as an example proper for them to imitate in the respective states, and with which the despotic agents of the French government would be satisfied.

We shall avoid taking notice of all the calamities with which France is afflicted, we should leave to time the disclosure of the machinations perpetually recommended by a set of insidious writers in their dangerous publications, were it not evident that, at the moment of the intended aggression against these provinces, a resolution is taken to spread the poison of a seductive illusion on the pretended advantages of the French constitution, with a view to make those partakers of it who may be deluded by this means; but it is necessary that the people who are confided to our government be reminded and informed that the kingdom of France groans at this time, in the name of liberty, under the most hateful slavery, every species of vice, of the most unbridled passions, and of a species of anarchy which is without example; that rights and property are abolished; that the holy religion which we profess is there trodden under foot; that altars are profaned and polluted; that their true ministers are deprived of their just rights, ill treated, persecuted even in their retreats among foreign nations, and replaced by intruders who have no mission from the hierarchy of the Church; that the pastors of the people have even been deprived of the distinctive vestments by which they were known to their flocks; that in a monstrous code, rights have been extolled which man cannot enjoy in society, and which he tacitly renounces, by being born in civilized associations; that, pursuant to those chimerical rights, attempts have been made to abolish, overturn, and confound those real rights which have been transmitted under the protection of the fundamental laws of the kingdom, from generation to generation, to those venerable classes to which the French nation had in every respect, the highest obligations; that real property has given way to the name by seizing the estates of those who had been solemnly invested with them by time, by the laws, and by an uninterrupted possession a hundred times renewed and confirmed by the true representatives of the nation; and all this under the deceitful colour of an equality of chimerical rights, not existing in fact, and annihilated, if it could for a moment exist, by that variety of character, impressed on all mankind at their birth, by which they share, in very unequal proportions, moral faculties, the very disproportion of which has always determined and will ever determine the ascendency of genius, strength, patience, industry, and economy over the opposite qualities, together with all the advantages which may lawfully arise from them, and which may be transferred like every other species of property.

Finally, it is necessary that the faithful subjects of his majesty be informed that, while pains are taken to extol the pretended glory and prosperity of the kingdom of France, lately the most flourishing in Europe, there is now no commerce, no circulation of specie or goods, no public force, no justice, no police, and that the philosophical persecutors of all those who are not of their sect, know no bounds to their excesses, which they excite their people to commit, except a satiety of crimes.

Who, after this, could be so blind or stupid as to place the least confidence in the promises and in the insidious assurances made by those tyrants to those nations whom they wish to subdue, that they will respect their property, their religion, their rights, their privileges, and their constitution? Tyrants, who, since they have usurped the public power and force in France, have trodden under foot, with an affrontery and audacity hitherto unheard of, the most solemn public treaties, all rights human and divine, and every thing which is held most sacred all over the world; who, the moment they should become the masters of one province, would seize, as they have done in their own country, the estates of the clergy and nobility, and the property of the citizens.

Once more, having never had any inclination to meddle with the internal government of any neighboring state, we should not have entered on these afflicting details, relative to objects which are foreign to the government with which we are entrusted, were it not that French writings and French emissaries, and even the recent acts of the new legislature of France have a tendency to render universal a system of innovations whether good or bad for the French nation, certainly and decidedly ruinous to the people under our government; because it is subversive of all that political organization delineated by a constitution which they love, which the sovereign has engaged to maintain, and on which the happiness of Belgium has for ages been founded.

It was our duty to warn the people of the imminent dangers with which they are threatened. We have laid before them truths which all well meaning persons will acknowledge to be striking; and they will, of course, use their utmost endeavours to maintain peace and public tranquility within these provinces, and we shall consider those as enemies to the state, and treat them as such, who shall attempt to disturb them.

(Signed) "MARIE ALBERT.
(Counter-Signed) "BARON DE FELIZ.

Done at Brussels, April 29, 1792.

On Monday, the 2d inst. a Publick Examination took place in the new Academy lately founded in Allen's Township, Northampton county, when the Visitors and Founder of the Seminary expressed their admiration of the improvement of the boys, and were pleased to congratulate the masters on their success in their respective professions. The following Oration was delivered by one of the young Gentlemen.

IN meditating on the superior advantages, which must in all places and at all times arise to those of liberal and moral education, no country has ever displayed so extensive a field to ring merit, as that in which providence has cast our lot. Favored by heaven with a mild and happy government, we behold ourselves participating in all the sweets of liberty, enjoying without interruption the necessaries, nay, the delicacies of a fruitful and friendly soil. Strangers to the tyrannic sway of arbitrary power, we no longer hear the piercing groans of the victims of oppression—we are no longer taught to consider ourselves the children of an enslaved people, subject to the caprice of no foreign usurpers, and exposed to the rigid impositions of no hireling of ill-gotten power, we possess (if we can but discover the means of enjoyment) no small portion of the most necessary ingredients of human happiness. Our country the most extensive, the most independent, of any in the Christian world, has within herself innumerable resources of growing greatness and wealth. Blessed with a vast variety of climate, her northern territories are plentifully furnished with the produce of those of the south, whilst they in return are indebted to the north for those superfluities, which are ever in demand by a rich and civilized people. Not confined to the limits of her own dominions, nature has prescribed means of her becoming great by the assistance of people removed from us by immense oceans, whose unfriendly climates deny them the luxuries, which ours most liberally supplies. Peculiarly fortunate in her enterprizes, her sons now may justly claim that respectability, which must ever mark a great and commercial people—a people whose actuating principle is universal liberty, whose affairs are conducted by the most disinterested, the most patriotic members of the community, whose every wish regards the public good. Under whose lenient guidance we not only are strangers to those religious contentions, which have ever deluged the world with blood; but behold universal toleration of sentiment pervade every civil and political body; see amity reign between societies of various denominations, and the primeval spirit of equality upholden here, in a greater degree of purity, than in any other country under heaven. Under the influence of such invaluable advantages, ought we not to improve our opportunities? ought we not to endeavor to attain that portion of felicity, which life is capable of? that felicity (without vanity I express myself) which may be procured in this land of freedom, more easily than in any other part of the universe. To effect this end what particulars ought to call for the attention of parents? what claim their unremitting assiduity if not the education of their children? this is the basis of promotion in this life—this (if not perverted) is the ground work of eternal happiness. By this the soul is expanded and raised to views worthy of herself—by this she becomes acquainted with the stupendous works of her creator, and is familiarized with the most remote causes of things. How then can that which is big with such inestimable treasures be neglected? do we not behold the daily advancement of men of parts? do we not see merit conducted to its reward? have not liberal bred men of all countries met with encouragement in America; and shall we, who are entitled to superior privileges, deny ourselves a participation of those rights which as a free people we may justly expect? no, the spirit of ambition has operated, with success in different parts of the union, and still continues to spread its wholesome influence. The flame seems now to have reached this part. O! may it work up the resolutions of you my countrymen, to so laudable an undertaking.

Polymni, the father of the celebrated Epaminondas, is said to have spent the most of the fortune he could give his son upon his education; the sequel of his life shews to what infinite advantage it was applied. Would this noble spirit inflame your bosoms, would ye devote part of the property which must be their's at your dissolution, to their education, you would not only discharge the duty of parents, but that of men anxious for the prosperity of our country—ye would make a more weighty, a more intrinsically valuable donation to the community by such an application, than by bequeathing the most affluent, the most excessive fortunes. Your children would be the props of your old age, an honor to themselves and pride of their country. Were men to think as the ancient Spartans formerly did, respecting the education of youth, no consideration could prevail on them to omit a matter of such public utility.—That wise and prudent people conceiving the Spartan youth to be more immediately the children of their country, than those of their respective parents, established seminaries, into which they sent all their youth—here they remained until the age of maturity, under the care of able masters, and from hence, as the inclination of each directed, launched into the employment of their country.

The wisdom of the Persians in the management of their children has been no less admired. They did not permit parents to bestow what education they pleased on them; but obliged them to send them to schools founded at the public charge, where they received such instruction, as was deemed necessary to fit them for the various employments of their country. All those who accidentally did not partake of this public mode of education, were indiscriminately excluded from all the honorary services of their country? Shall Americans then, in the enlightened days of Christianity, prove more remiss than those heathens? Shall they decline the acceptance of those favors, which Providence most bountifully offers? Shall they still remain unacquainted with the blessings which are in store for them? That ambition which operates in the bosoms of many of our countrymen to represent their fellow subjects in the legislature of their country, should stimulate them to furnish their children with the rudiments of wisdom, that they may the more certainly have it in their power to render her in their turn, those services, which she may one day stand in need of, and which their respective situations in life may make acceptable. This, independently of other more interesting considerations, ought to determine your doubts on this head. Let this then, my countrymen, call forth your consideration. A moment's attention must convince you, that no provision you can make for your children, will more amply answer your wishes, more amply repay the toils and difficulties which must be encountered by youth in the attainment of any kind of knowledge, than a good and virtuous education.

PARIS, May 10.

THE house of the Jacobins is to be sold, therefore they must seek out for another spot on which to hold their sittings—with a change of place, it is hoped they will change their measures—The universal cry is, the Jacobins have ruined *France*—They have lately moved that the protection of the State shall be put into the hands of what they call a national legion, to be composed of *Invalids!* They have again revived the absurd idea of transferring the French crown to the House of *Brunswick*—a short time will determine at what value this precious diadem is to be estimated.

A bill has been stuck up in all parts of the town, intituled, a petition of ten millions of the French nation! it is however only signed by *six* Jacobins; it recommends depriving M. DE LA FAYETTE of all military command; it says, his victories would be more ruinous than our late disgraces; so that it appears every thing is to be wrought for *France* and Liberty by magick, or rather the cause is to work itself.

Rochambeau is said to be no less than a traitor; that he is in an infamous league to enslave both *France* and *Flanders*;—the proceedings at *Lisle* are spoken of, as, in some cases which could be named, worthy of imitation!

The subsequent observations have a retrospect to the Manifestoes issued by the House of Austria and their General in the Brabantine provinces, to justify the combination of that and certain other continental powers against the reformed government and constitution of France.

Nothing can afford a clearer proof that governmental reformation is far behind national reformation, than the principles which the Governors general in the Low Countries have dared to publish & disseminate in their proclamations. We there find assertions the most false, imputations the most slanderous, and the denial of facts the most notorious. They deny, for instance, that the emigrants have either been protected or tolerated in Germany; and that the French travellers and residents in those dominions have been insulted, abused and plundered. This audacious impudence that can coolly deny facts known to all Europe, is not new in their system of politics. What is most astonishing is, the deliberate coolness with which despotism publishes the catechism of its faith, and repeats the ancient creed, at the present period as it would have done 30 years ago. The sacred name of God is introduced to sanction their worse than Gothic abuses of true government, the perpetuity, we may say, the eternity of the most absurd institutions, couched under the respectable appellation of fundamental laws, but in fact annihilating the rights of men, who have tacitly renounced those rights, merely for the benefit of associating together, and living under a despotism, that has made them its absolute possession and property. And these are the base principles which are preached up to Europe at nearly the close of the eighteenth century.

LONDON, May 8.

The letters by the Flanders mail delivered yesterday confirm in every respect the total defeat of the French in the two actions before *Tournay* and *Mons*. In the annals of the French history, we believe their troops never met with similar disgrace, which is heightened by the cruelty of their conduct towards their officers. The Romans made it a practice to administer every soothing comfort to their Commanders under misfortune,—the refined manners of the new order of men in *France* make the Turks their example. [*English Triumph.*]

At the affair of *Mons*, 200 French emigrants were present, but without arms and without commissions; and their conduct was so displeasing, that they were ordered to quit *Mons* in 24 hours. Those still remaining in the Low Countries are seen every day passing through *Brussels*, on their way to join the Princes, for fear of being struck out of the military roll.

This instant orders are issued to the emigrants to quit *Liege*, *Montmedy* and *Treves*, to prevent the electorates from being attacked on their account.

Extract of a letter from Haerlem, May 11.

"We have received accounts from the Austrian Netherlands, that the approach of the army of M. de la Fayette had made some change in the position of the Austrians, who had retired from the posts they had taken possession of; and that as M. de la Fayette advanced by hasty marches towards Namur, the Austrians drew in all their outposts, and had fortified themselves within the Citadel; that a very serious *rencontre* had taken place between an Austrian detachment and some of the troops under M. de la Fayette, in the neighbourhood of Charleroy, in which it is said each party claim the victory. The action is said to have been brought on by M. de la Fayette, making a feint attack to Charleroy, which drew General Brown out to succour the place, and an action ensued.

"Letters from Namur, of the 6th of this month, say, the army of M. de la Fayette had not then appeared before that place."

A letter from Rome mentions, that the Abbe Maury is at length invested with a public character by the Pope; his Holiness has created him an Archbishop *in partibus*, and has appointed him his Nuncio at the Diet to be held for the election of an Emperor. He has further granted him the sum of three hundred and thirty thousand French livres for the expence of his equipage.

The detachment of the French army, who marched to St. Ghislain, were preceded by a band of music. Whenever they arrived at an Austrian village, they halted, and regaled the ears of the frightened inhabitants with their favorite tune CA IRA. This was continued till General Beaulieu spoiled their concert by the sound of his trumpets, when the philosophical Musicians hastily decamped, in a chorus of SAUVE QUI PEUT, leaving their BATTERIE DE MUSIQUE in the hands of the enemy.

FRENCH POLITICS FOR 1791.

Without acknowledging the truth or propriety of the following LITERAL ALLUSIONS—we insert them as being the production of a female pen.

The Throne is	A, B, C.	*Abaisse*, cast down.
The Clergy	D, C, D.	*Decede*, dead.
The Parliament	—K, C.	*Casse*, cashiered.
The Kingdom	D, P, C.	*Depece*, torn to pieces
Frenchmen	H, B, T.	*Hbete*, stupid.
Good	—O, T.	*Ote*, removed.
Evil	R, S, T	*Reste*, remains.

Two incendiary newspapers have been for some time published in Paris,

entitled, *The Friend of the People*, and *The Friend of the King*. Although apparently in oppoſition to each other, they had the ſame object in view (ſays *Gazette de France*) to conduct the nation to anarchy, and from anarchy to deſpotiſm. The aſſembly has iſſued a decree of proſecution againſt Marat and Royou, the editors and authors, who are both ariſtocrates.

"Mr. Bolton of Birmingham, has applied the ſteam engine to coining. By his machinery, four boys of ten years old can ſtrike off 30,000 guineas in an hour. The machine keeps an unerring account of the pieces ſtruck."

"The Queen of Portugal is better (May 21) though mending very ſlowly. Her age, which is near three ſcore; her habits, ſedentary and dull; her temper, ſadly ſuperſtitious; all are againſt her."

"A letter from Coblentz, dated May 5, ſays, the two brothers of the King of France are more active than ever. The Prince of Conde is now at the head of 20,000 of his countrymen."

Deſpotiſm and ſuperſtition will, from all appearances, contribute at leaſt half their property, to work the downfal of the reformation in France.

ROME, April 24.

In the vicinity of Freſcati, have been lately diſcovered the remains of the ancient city or Gabii, which was overwhelmed many ages ago by the eruptions of Veſuvius. In the firſt digging many fragments of marble pillars have been diſcovered, the ruins of temples, and mutilated ſtatues. This fortunate diſcovery promiſes fair to enrich our cabinets with precious antiquities, the invaluable remains of the genius and arts of ancient Italy.

STRASBOURG, May 8.

The declaration of war, by the Aſſembly, has produced here the moſt lively emotions of joy.—Our troops are in high ſpirits, and eager to engage the mercenaries of Auſtria. This, in a great meaſure, is due to the ſkilful arrangements, zeal, and patriotiſm of Marechal Luckner. This officer poſſeſſes in the higheſt degree the confidence of the army, and if conducted by him, will do every thing that men can do. He is one of thoſe few men who can derive advantages even from misfortune. The late diſaſtrous events at Mons and Tournay, have determined him to enforce the moſt rigid diſcipline, to prevent ſuch diſaſters in future, and enſure ſucceſs. The following is the addreſs he made to his army on this ſubject, on the 5th inſtant.

"Marechal Luckner informs the army and the citizens that have taken up arms for the maintenance of liberty, that the whole amount of the killed in the repulſe from Mons and Tournay, is about one hundred and fifty men. The Marechal is fully ſenſible that this failure of ſucceſs cannot but re-animate the courage of all true Frenchmen. He well knows they are worthy to be a free nation, and as ſuch capable of ſtruggling againſt the blaſts of adverſe fortune. By a ſteadineſs and reſolution, charaſteriſtic of brave men, who are fighting for their rights, they will ſoon learn how to carry off the victory from hoſtile mercenaries.—As to himſelf (the General ſaid) his duty as a good citizen, was to uſe his authority and experience, to inſtruct thoſe under his command in thoſe rigid duties of diſcipline, by which alone victory could be purchaſed—to guide them, to habituate them to the arduous toils of war, and to teach them all, that it is only by ſubmitting the energy that animates them to the direction of their chiefs, that they can acquire or preſerve the aſcendancy that ſhould characterize the ſoldiers of liberty.

SALEM, July 10.

A ſuperb plan of a CAPITOL has been forwarded to the Commiſſioners of the Federal Buildings in the city of Waſhington, by an eminent artiſt in this town; and which, it is ſanguinely expected by thoſe who have ſeen it, will command the premium of a city lot and 500 dollars.

We hear that the ingenious Mr. PERKINS, of Newburyport, has been ſent for to Philadelphia, to execute the coinage of the United States.

The firſt military efforts of the French Revolutioniſts appear to have fallen infinitely below their civic declamations. Their inſubordination, and hacking their officers to pieces, will NOT do, will NOT do, will NOT do—whatever they may chant to the contrary in their famous revolution ſong.

BOSTON, July 11.

The Manufactures of our country daily and rapidly increaſe—our native canvaſs catches the ſwelling breeze in every part of the globe, wafting the exuberance of the produce of our ſoil and induſtry, to various ports. Agriculture, in all its branches, improves and flouriſhes year after year—and its product commands a good price, and ready caſh. Money is plenty as the demand for it is great. The National Debt is decreaſing—and our credit in foreign countries, is equal to any, and ſuperior to many of the old nations of Europe—yet certain ſouthern declaimers are continually canting—"*we are going to deſtruction with a flowing ſheet*"—*and are now on the verge of ruin!*—But this is only the cant of our *modern* "*ſunſhine patriots!*"

A Monarchic Club is formed in Paris—divided into 68 Committees—It has attracted the notice, and will be vigilantly watched by the National Aſſembly.

The "*Grumbler*," in laſt Thurſday's Chronicle, who could not eat his bread in peace on the Anniverſary of Independence, is informed that the Executive Officers of the United States, to whoſe department it belongs, have been inceſſant in their endeavors to negotiate with the hoſtile tribes of Indians—And that there is now a rational proſpect of a ſpeedy ſettlement of the diſputes between theſe Indians and the United States.

But it is expected that theſe carpers will ſtill be on the watch to find ſomething elſe to grumble about.

NEW-YORK, July 14.

Yeſterday, the Committee appointed by the friends to Liberty, purſuant to public notice, aſſembled at Bardin's tavern, and from thence proceeded to the houſe of the Hon. JOHN JAY, attended by a number of reſpectable citizens, when the following addreſs was preſented:—

To the Hon. JOHN JAY, Eſq. Chief Juſtice of the United States.

SIR,

PERMIT us, in behalf of ourſelves and the very reſpectable body of our fellow citizens which we have the honor to repreſent, to congratulate you upon your ſafe return to this city from the eaſtern circuit.

The Friends of Liberty have ever entertained a lively ſenſe of the important ſervices which you have rendered to your country, in every ſituation in which you have been placed. Whether they examine your conduct as a member of the general Congreſs, at the moſt trying periods of the late war, and of the Convention which framed the conſtitution of this ſtate—or conſider your agency in negociating the treaty which ſecured to America the bleſſings of peace, liberty, and ſafety, they find a continual diſplay of abilities and virtue which will hand your name down to remote poſterity, *as one of the illuſtrious defenders of the rights of men.*

It was this ſenſe, Sir, of your public ſervices, which induced the independent freeholders of the ſtate to nominate and ſupport you at the laſt election as a candidate for the office of their chief magiſtrate, and procured you a decided majority of votes. Thus called to enjoy one of the higheſt honors in the power of a grateful people to beſtow, it was not to be expected that you would have been deprived of it by the machinations of a few intereſted and deſigning men.

In contempt, however of the ſacred voice of the people—in defiance of the conſtitution—and in violation of uniform practice and the ſettled principles of law, we have ſeen a majority of the canvaſſing committee reject the votes of whole counties, for the purpoſe of excluding you and making way for a Governor of their own choice. This wanton and daring attack upon the invaluable right of ſuffrage, has excited a ſerious alarm amongſt the electors of the ſtate, and united them in meaſures to obtain redreſs—In the purſuit of an object ſo intereſting, we ſhall, like Freemen, act with moderation and order, but at the ſame time with zeal and perſeverance.—Whilſt we reſpect the laws, we reſpect ourſelves and our rights, and feel the ſtrongeſt obligation to ſupport and maintain them. The cauſe in which we are engaged being the cauſe of the people, we truſt that it cannot fail of ſucceſs; but in every event, we entreat you to believe, that you will retain a diſtinguiſhed place in our affections, and that we ſhall embrace every opportunity to manifeſt the unbounded confidence which we repoſe in your talents and patriotiſm.

By order of the Committee,

NICHOLAS CRUGER, *Chairman.*

New York, July 13, 1792.

To which Mr. JAY *made the following reply:*

GENTLEMEN,

IT is far more pleaſing to receive proofs of the confidence and attachment of my native city, than it is eaſy to expreſs the ſenſe which that confidence and that attachment inſpire. When I reflect on the ſacrifices and efforts in the cauſe of liberty, which diſtinguiſhed this ſtate during the late war, my feelings are very ſenſibly affected by the favorable light in which you regard my conduct during that intereſting period. That cauſe was patronized by HIM who gave to men the rights we claimed: HE crowned it with ſucceſs, and made it inſtrumental to our enjoying a degree of national proſperity, unknown to any other people:—May it be perpetual! Such is our conſtitution, and ſuch are the means of procuring order and good government, with which we are bleſſed, that while our citizens remain virtuous, free, and enlightened, few political evils can occur, for which remedies perfectly effectual, and yet perfectly conſiſtent with general tranquility cannot be found and applied.

I derive great ſatisfaction from the hope and expectation that the event which at preſent excites ſo much alarm and anxiety, will give occaſion only to ſuch meaſures as patriotiſm may direct and juſtify; and that the vigilance and wiſdom of the people will always afford to their rights that protection, for which other countries, leſs informed, have often too precipitately recurred to violence and commotion.

In queſtions touching our conſtitutional privileges, all the citizens are equally intereſted; and the ſocial duties call upon us all to unite in diſcuſſing theſe queſtions with candor and temper, in deciding them with circumſpection and impartiality, and in maintaining the equal rights of all with conſtancy and fortitude.

They who do what they have a right to do, give no juſt cauſe of offence; and therefore every conſideration of propriety forbids that differences in opinion reſpecting candidates, ſhould ſuſpend or interrupt that mutual good humor and benevolence which harmonizes ſociety, and ſoftens the aſperities incident to human life and human affairs.

By thoſe free and independent electors who have given me their ſuffrages, I eſteem myſelf honored;—for the virtuous who withheld that mark of preference, I retain, and ought to retain, my former reſpect and good will—to all I wiſh proſperity, public and private. Permit me, gentlemen, to aſſure you, and your conſtituents, that as I value their eſteem, and rejoice in their approbation, ſo it will always be my deſire, as well as my duty, to juſtify as far as poſſible, the ſentiments which they entertain of me; and which you, Sir, have expreſſed in terms, and in a manner, which demand, and which receive, my warmeſt acknowledgments.

JOHN JAY.

NEWBERN, (N. C.) June 30.

Saturday laſt was brought to town, from Waſhington, part of the crew (ſeven ſailors) of the French Brig *Le Bailli de Suffrein*. Capt. Clairet.

Theſe men are charged with the murder of the captain and mate of that veſſel. On Thurſday laſt they were examined before the Hon. Judge Sitgreaves, at the court-houſe in this town. It appears that the brig ſailed from Savannah the 10th inſt. bound to Bourdeaux, with three hundred hogſheads of tobacco and ſome rice. Nothing extraordinary happened until Sunday evening the 18th, except that the crew once or twice complained of want of proviſions. About ten o'clock at night, the mate's watch being on deck—one of the crew called him, telling him that there was a Dolphin a head; the mate went forward, and as he ſtooped to look, one of the crew ſtruck him with an axe, and knocked him down, another gave him two or three ſtrokes with a knife, and threw him into the ſea. They then called the captain and told him that the mate had fallen overboard: He came up, and as he ſat his foot on deck, was knocked down and thrown over as the mate.

The crew went down and awoke an old French ſailor, the cook, and a young woman whom the captain had brought with him from Savannah; informed them of what had happened, and threatened to kill them, if they would not promiſe ſecrecy—on the aſſurance they gave of not revealing the horrid deed, they were ſworn, and the murderers went in the cabin and ſat down the reſt of the night, eating and drinking. The next day they divided the captain's and mate's clothes and money, and brought upon deck a watch and ſilver buckles which were ſold at vendue—On Thurſday the 22d they diſcovered the land, got into the boats, and endeavored to ſcuttle the veſſel, this they could not effect for want of tools; they made the woman drink a mixture of rum, ſugar and turpentine, which intoxicated her ſo that ſhe fell aſleep, in the mean while, ſeeing a ſchooner coming towards them, they rowed aſhore, leaving the veſſel with all her ſails hoiſted, and towards night arrived at Portſmouth.—On the next day they left the boat, and made their way to Waſhington. The old French ſailor and the cook, refuſed to go with them, and after they were gone gave information againſt them. They were purſued and bro't to Waſhington, where they were examined by John G. Blount and William Farris, Eſq'rs, who committed them, and the next day ſent them to this town under a ſtrong guard.

BALTIMORE, July 14.

A correſpondent obſerves (on the paragraph copied from the *National Gazette*, in our paper of Thurſday laſt) that it is generally, if not always, a proof of *partiality* or *deſign*, when a publiſher or conductor of a newſpaper is uniform in expoſing to his readers but one ſide of a queſtion—For example, it is not fair to ſtigmatize the *law of Congreſs reſpecting newſpapers* with having for its object the *prevention of diſſeminating the proceedings of Congreſs*, and to hold up a majority of the members of Congreſs as enemies to the *liberties of the People*. In the firſt place, the law alluded to obliges the poſt-office to convey all exchange papers, to and from printers, within the United States, *free of poſtage*—thereby enabling the printers in the ſeveral States to give due and regular information to the people of *the proceedings of Congreſs*—So far therefore from ſtopping information at the ſeat of government, it has rendered its tranſmiſſion to the ſeveral States *more certain than heretofore*.—Secondly, the law does not prevent, but *authoriſes* the printers in the ſeveral States to ſend their papers to their cuſtomers in any manner they might find moſt convenient. It does not compel them to employ the mail ſtages; and allows them to uſe any other. In this reſpect, therefore, it cannot be ſaid to abridge, in the ſmalleſt degree, the diſſemination of newſpapers or *congreſſional proceedings*.—Thirdly, if the fact be as the paragraph from the *National Gazette* ſtates, viz. That the rates of poſtage will leſſen the ſale in the ſeveral States of papers printed at Philadelphia, it follows thence, that as the papers printed in each State will come *cheaper to the people thereof* than *Philadelphia papers*, the former will be preferred to the latter. And as there can be no doubt but that the State printers will inſert in their papers all *congreſſional proceedings*, the people, by preferring their State papers, will [illegible] no infor-

mation, though the Philadelphia printers may some profit. But the fact is, that the regulation in queſtion is calculated to enſure the circulation of newſpapers by annexing to them the ſame ſacredneſs and protection as to letters, while the poſtage is perhaps leſs than they would be carried for by a contract made by each printer, taking into the account *certainty* and *regularity* of delivery, which every ſubſcriber will naturally conſider of ſome importance. Whoever, therefore, will view the ſubject in this candid light, will be cautious how he admits malignant inſinuations printed at the ſeat of government, whoſe *tendency*, if not *object*, evidently is to inſpire the citizens with a *diſlike to the Conſtitution*, by inſpiring them with a *diſlike to the Laws*, and an *abhorrence of their Framers*. At the ſame time every unbiaſſed reader will expect from the printers of ſuch paragraphs a correſponding inſertion of thoſe of a contrary nature, in which the Government is vindicated, that ſo their readers may at leaſt have an opportunity of hearing *both ſides*.

Philadelphia, July 21.

The Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennſylvania have appointed the following times and places for holding the courts of Niſi Prius the enſuing fall :—

At Norris Town in Montgomery county,	24th September.
New Town in Bucks county,	1ſt. Oct.
Cheſter, in Delaware county,	10th. Oct.
Weſt Cheſter in Cheſter county,	15th. Oct.
Lancaſter in Lancaſter county,	22d. Oct.

We learn from North Carolina, that a fire broke out in the town of Waſhington, on Wedneſday the 27th ult. which burnt nearly half the town—the loſs in houſes, goods, &c, is ſaid to be very conſiderable.

Agreeable to the returns made into the office of the Secretary of Maſſachuſetts the members for, and againſt a ſeparation of the diſtrict of Maine from Maſſachuſetts are as follow—for the ſeparation 2074—againſt it 2524.

A man by the name of Joſhua Abbot, jun'r. was tried for murder at Old York, diſtrict of Maine, the week before laſt, and brought in guilty by the jury—the deceaſed was named Moſes Gubtail.

The late falſe news of the taking of Seringapatam was a complete *take in*.—it was received with ſoft and blind credulity by the Britiſh miniſters as well as by the court of directors—Letters from the Secretary to the India Houſe, and from the firſt clerk to the Secretary of State, were ſent to the Manſion Houſe, and to Lloyds, with an account "that Lieut. Abercrombie was arrived with particulars of the taking of Seringapatam."

The anniverſary of the French revolution was celebrated in various parts of the United States.

Among other patriotic toaſts given at Carliſle on the celebration of Americau independence, was the following, viz.—National Credit—the Palladium of National Greatneſs.

The Pittſburg Gazette by yeſterday's poſt contains no account of any recent depredations or movements of the Indians.

Capt. Cooke's company of riflemen has arrived at Carliſle from Northumberland.

The Boſton Toutine is diſſolved—and the fund appropriated to the Union Bank, a new inſtitution incorporated by the legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts at the late ſeſſion.

The legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts have appointed a committee to prepare or procure plans of a building or buildings, with ſuitable accommodations for the meetings of the ſupreme executive and legiſlature, and for the offices of the ſecretary and treaſurer of the Commonwealth.

Two perſons were executed at Winchеſter, (Vir.) the 6th inſt. William Johnſon for horſe ſtealing, and John Crane, jun, for the murder of Abraham Vanhorne.

In the Onebec Herald, a poem is advertiſed for ſubſcription, entitled, "The YANKY PARSON, or ALE HOUSE-CONGRESS, in three cantos, written in the Hudibraſtic ſtile, by a gentleman during his tour through the United States.

On Sunday laſt a child fell out of the arms of a woman from a third Story in Vine-Street, and was killed.

The "Examination of Lord Sheffield's Obſervations on the Commerce of the United States," is re-printed in London; alſo, Dr. Ruſh's account of the ſugar-maple-tree.

The brig Charleſton, Capt. Garman, from this port, is arrived at Charleſton. On the 5th inſt. in the evening, there aroſe a heavy ſquall, attended with rain, and ſevere lightning and thunder—during which the foremaſt of the brig was ſtruck by the lightning, and very much ſhivered—paſſing from thence it killed a horſe on deck, belonging to the Hon. W. Smith, and ſplintered the mainmaſt, melting a braſs plate round it—thence deſcending into the cabin, ſwept in a man who was ſitting under the companion and knocked down Mr. W. P. Young, who lay a conſiderable time deprived of his ſenſes, and was very much ſcorched and otherwiſe hurt. The mate and ſeveral hands who were on deck, were all knocked down and remained lifeleſs for ſome time. The ſhock was ſo great that the brig was ſtopped in her way, and every perſon on board thrown into the greateſt conſternation.

The anniverſary of Indepeneence was celebrated with uncommon joy and feſtivity in Charleſton. The military exhibition, conſiſting of a reginent of militia, battalion of artillery—the cadets, ſuſiliers and foreſters in uniform, was truly reſpectable; their appearance and deportment received the warmeſt approbation of a number of diſtinguiſhed veteran officers.—Preparations were making in that city to commemorate the French Revolution, when Capt. Welſh ſailed.

Friday the 13th inſt. arrived at NeW Brunſwick from Albany, a detachment of troops, about 90 infantry, under the command of Capt. Guion, and 45 of Capt. Rodgers' Horſe, on their way to Fort-Pitt—a number more are daily expected from the eaſtward. It is ſaid the recruiting buſineſs goes on very briſkly in ſome parts, a conſiderable proportion of the troops are already raiſed.

A conſiderable additional number of laborers will be wanted, at the city of Waſhington, and the Little Falls of Potowmack: It is expected the foundations of the Capitol and Preſident's Palace will be entered on by the firſt day of next month, and proſecuted with great activity. The Cut at the Little Falls is nearly dug out, and every effort will be made to get it walled, and the river improved to the Great Falls this ſeaſon; ſo that by ſhifting the loads at the Great and Little Falls, there will by next ſpring be no occaſion for waggoning the produce down Potowmack.

In the proclamation of the king of the French, concerning the execution of the laws relative to juries, he ſpeaks with great reſpect of the late conſtituent aſſembly, and congratulates himſelf upon ſeeing under his reign a legiſlation mild, humane, and appropriated to a free conſtitution, ſubſtituted for an oppreſſive ſyſtem, more ſuited to alarm the innocent, than to deter the guilty.

The 17th inſtant an addreſs from a number of the citizens of New-York, was preſented to Governor CLINTON, which, with the anſwer ſhall appear in our next. After the addreſs, his Excellency dined at a public entertainment, at which above 100 of his friends were preſent.

A writer in the New-York Gazette, on reſtoring ſuſpended animation, ſays, that the immediate cauſes of death in a drowned perſon, are the want of vital air, with loſs of tone in the moving fibres of the heart itſelf.

This being admitted, the great object will be to renew the action of the heart and arteries, by obviating the cauſes which have interrupted their action; this is to be effected by three intentions:

1ſt. By reſtoring the heat and reſpiration; this is to be accompliſhed, 1ſt. By wiping the body as dry as poſſible, and then by applying a gradual uniform degree of heat, either by placing it before a fire, ſimmering it in a warm bathe, expoſing it to the ſun, by the warmth of another perſon's body, or by covering it with warm grains, warm aſhes, warm ſand or ſalt, or laſtly by rubbing it with warm clothes. 2d. By repeatedly inflating the lungs, imitating the alternate motions of natural reſpiration; this can be done either by inſerting a tube in the *windpipe*, or as recommended by Dr. Monro, by inſerting it into one of the noſtrils.

2d. By more immediately reſtoring the action of the moving fibres, the means for anſwering this intention are, *frictions*, *injections of tobacco ſmoke*, *vomiting*, warm ſtimulating drinks, &c.

And 3d. By leſſening the quanty of blood, thereby promoting its circulation; this is only to be effected by blood letting, in the uſe of this remedy however ſome caution is neceſſary, leſt we take more blood than is ſufficient to fulfil this intention.

Theſe directions have been found repeatedly ſucceſsful.

Mr. Smith late Sheriff of Otſego County, New-York, concludes an addreſs to the public in the following terms.

I cannot help giving it as my opinion that it was but a ſhallow pretence for ſo horrid a violation of public right, and that the evidence produced was by far too ſlender, on which to have determined a matter of much leſs importance. I deſpiſe the perſon who made the affidavit, they mention, with a view to inſinuate a fraud on my part—and I deſpiſe the man, who, under pretence of believing it, condemned my conduct without a hearing, or even informing me that I was ſuſpected.—I know that I have a conſcience, and that I ſuſtain a character which will ſupport me under all the calumnies of party—and, I poſſeſs a firmneſs and fidelity to my truſt, which all the bribes and all the offices in the power of a monarch to beſtow ſhall never make me relinquiſh for a moment—I feel the inſult offered me by the committee—I deſpiſe the drunken fool who made the affidavit, and however dignified his ſtation in the county may be, I am not afraid to contraſt my reputation with his. I am ſeldom ſeen ſtaggering about—neither am I in poſſeſſion of thoſe talents for chringing and ſervile flattery, by which he is ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed—which mark him as the qualified tool of party, and fit him for any dirty work his maſters may chooſe to ſet him at.

RICHARD R. SMITH,
late Sheriff of Otſego.

Cooperſtown, July 4, 1792.

Extract from the National Gazette.

"Ought the people, in any part of the Union to be diverted, like the whale by a barrel, from enquiring into the cargo of their own ſhip, and the conduct of the crew they have themſelves put on board? Or is the enquirer to be perpetually vilified as plotting "to ſubvert the harmony, peace and happineſs of the United States;" as aſſerted in a paper of laſt week,—which alſo takes occaſion to make an obſervation (in its application utterly falſe) that "*every* man in the United States ſits quietly under his own figtree, and has none to make him afraid."

Mr. FENNO, the *grumblers* ought to have been excepted.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

THE Government of the United States has been compared to a ſhip—we like the ſimile; the ſhip is thank heaven now under an eaſy ſail, with a choſen complement of officers and men; the crew contented and happy—every man underſtands his duty, and ſedulouſly performs it—the proſpect is flattering—and though the voyage is long, the concerned have every reaſon to hope for the moſt proſperous iſſue to the adventure.

There are ſome fellows who wiſhed to enter, but all the births being taken up, they were not received—and it appears fortunate—for there is great reaſon to ſuppoſe they would have raiſed a mutiny on board—they turn out to be a querulous uneaſy gang—and are fabricating and circulating the moſt infamous reports reſpecting the voyage the officers and men—it will not be *their* fault if the enterprize does not finally miſcarry—and the ſhip founder, or be run on the rocks or quick ſands, and there be ſtove to pieces.—Theſe fellows have a few emiſſaries on various parts of the coaſt, who hang out falſe lights and make other falſe ſignals—but the concerned repoſe the fulleſt confidence in the wiſdom and honor of the commander, officers and crew; they know them to be old ſailors, that they have been tried and proved in tempeſtuous ſeaſons, and have never failed bringing the ſhip into a ſafe port, and are firmly perſuaded that the preſent voyage will be the moſt proſperous ever undertaken.

"A Houſe divided againſt itſelf cannot ſtand." This is a quotation from a certain book, which contains doctrines highly important to the intereſts of ſociety and of men. There was a time when its full import was felt by the good people of this country—and they now realize the bleſſed effects. To perfect and perpetuate the Union of this confederated republic, the genius of Columbia brought us from the fountain of wiſdom, the preſent conſtitution of the United States, that new bond of amity and ſtrength—this cemented our councils, gave us laws & ſecurity—created a firm baſis for our credit—gave wings to our commerce—hope to our manufactures, and nerved the arm of agriculture. It opened the ſtrong box of the miſer; biaſted a baſeleſs paper medium—built a ſtrong tower of public and private confidence, and what is more than all—defined government, and laid in the principles of equal repreſentation, ſo broad a foundation for civil liberty, that the people of the United States can never be enſlaved, except they enſlave themſelves; and this they never will do till by the arts of unprincipled men, they ſhall be induced to think contemptibly of their union and government.

There is no reaſon to think that a change of *meaſures*, without a change of *men* in reſpect to the government of the United States, would ſatisfy the preſent ſet of grumblers; habituated to a complaining, fault-finding temper, there is no other way of ſilencing theſe croakers, but by giving them, as the ſong ſays, "ſomething elſe to do."

It is ſaid in ſome of the northern papers that the complaints againſt the meaſures of government proceed principally from a diſaffected junto at the ſouthward; this idea cannot be ſuppoſed to extend further ſouth than the ſeat of government—for excepting now and then a ſtray paragraph, produced probably in the only hotbed of antifederal politics in the Union, there is ſcarcely a ſingle idea of diſaffection to the meaſures of government to be found in a months' publication of all the newſpapers printed at the ſouthward of Philadelphia—and *there* one paper only, enjoys the ſingular honor of depreciating the government, by publications, which if founded in the leaſt ſemblance of truth would juſtly render it more deteſtable than the old deſpotiſm of France.

The preſent ſituation and circumſtances of the United States, contraſted with what they were in 1787, is a point blank refutation of the ſlanders of that antifederal junto, which labored ſo inceſſantly, but ineffectually to procraſtinate the happineſs of this country by preventing the adoption of the new Conſtitution. This junto, reduced to a very ſmall number, has loſt its influence, but has not loſt its venomous diſpoſition—it has loſt its prudence and conſiſtency, if it ever poſſeſſed either, but has not loſt its propenſity to miſchief.

The Conſtitution of the United States is republican—it is founded on the people, the only legitimate ſource of power—the friends of this Conſtitution are principled in republicaniſm—they imbibed republican ſentiments with their mother's milk—they were nurtured and educated in the doctrines of equal rights and equal liberty—and yet ſo conſiſtent is the junto, that they accuſe thoſe men who have fought to eſtabliſh the freedom of this country (for theſe are the men who compoſe the adminiſtration of the government) as calumniators of republicaniſm; as agents to a faction (ſometimes it is a faction itſelf) who are "paving the way to hereditary monarchy on the ſly deſtruction of popular government." It it hardly poſſible to conceive that the authors of *ſuch* paragraphs can be ſo weak as to *believe* what they write.

A correſpondent obſerves, that the enemies of our peace are not only mortified at the ſucceſsful operation of the meaſures of government but they appear to be vexed and chagrined that the people are contented—and more ſo that they ſhould acknowledge that their ſituation is proſperous and happy.

It is really difficult to determine with what propriety the term *faction* is applied to the friends of thoſe meaſures of government which have retrieved the affairs of this country from that wretched ſituation into which they were plunged previous to the adoption of the conſtitution—and yet theſe real conſiſtent and competent friends of the people are not only denominated a *faction*, but are with great *modeſty* and *decency* called "proud and vain worſhippers of ariſtocracy and monarchy"—Surely "the grace of impudence is a growing grace." But the people of the United Sates are fully apprized of the *characters* and *views* of thoſe perſons who are adepts in nothing but finding fault.—Their object is too apparent to be miſtaken; for, ſaid a gambler, "I muſt complain that the cards are badly ſhuffled, till I have a good hand."

Died ſuddenly, on Saturday laſt, at Salem, New-Jerſey, BENJAMIN HOLME, Eſq.—his remains were next day interred in the Baptiſt burying ground, where a ſermon ſuitable to the ſolemn occaſion was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Skillman, from Rom. vi. 23. The large and reſpectable concourſe of people who attended the funeral, beſpoke the great eſteem in which the deceaſed was held. By his death the community at large, his neighborhood in particular, and the Baptiſt Church, of which he was a generous and ornamental member, ſuſtain a very ſenſible loſs.

**** A number of Citizens having met at the State-Houſe on Thurſday evening laſt, purſuant to notice in the Newſpapers, for the purpoſe of conſidering on the proper means of forming a ticket for Repreſentatives in Congreſs, and Electors of the Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States, it was, on motion, agreed to adjourn till Wedneſday next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the State-Houſe, when the citizens in general are requeſted to attend.*

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Schooner Friendſhip, Welſh, Charleſton

The Brig Rachael, Captain Sutter, is arrived at Newcaſtle from Newry with 240 paſſengers all well. We hear the ſhip Canton, Capt. M'Gee is arrived in the river from the ſame port with upwards of 700 paſſengers.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,		21/3
3 per Cents,		12/4
Deferred,		13/
Full ſhares Bank U. S.	35	per cent. prem.
Shares in Bank N. A.	27	ditto.
Shares in Suſque. & Schuylkill Canal,		100 doll.
Delaware & Schuylkill do.		19 do.
Lancaſter and Philadel. Turnpike,		65 do.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By Thomas Dobſon,

Bookſeller, at the Stone-Houſe, in Second-Street, Philadelphia,

VOLUME VI OF

ENCYCLOPEDIA:

Or a Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Miſcellaneous Literature,

On a plan entirely new: By which the different ſciences and arts are digeſted into the form

Of diſtinct Treatiſes or Syſtems.

This ſixth volume contains, among a variety of intereſting articles,

Dioptrics, diſtillation, diving bell, art of drawing, Dublin art of Dying, theory of the earth and earthquakes, Edinburgh, education, hiſtory of Egypt, Syſtem of electricity, hiſtory of England, engraving, eſſaying, hiſtory of Ethiopia, &c. &c. &c.

Illuſtrated with twenty-two copper plates.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work is printing on a ſuperfine paper, and new types (caſt for the purpoſe in Philadelphia) which will be occaſionally renewed before they contract a worn appearance.

II. The work may be had in *volumes* or *half-volumes*; it being propoſed to deliver the volumes in parts, at twenty ſhillings (Pennſylvania currency) each, in boards, or for the whole *volume*, five dollars, in boards. The volumes now finiſhed are to be paid for on delivery, and the price of one volume is to be paid in advance, and the price of each ſucceeding volume to be paid on delivering the volume preceding it.

III. In the courſe of publication will be exhibited above five hundred copper plates, elegantly engraved in Philadelphia; which by far exceed in number thoſe given in any other ſcientific dictionary. At the cloſe of the publication will be delivered, an elegant frontiſpiece, the dedication, preface, and proper title pages for the different volumes.

*** As the very great expence attending the undertaking, makes punctuality of payment indiſpenſably neceſſary, the publiſher flatters himſelf that the ſubſcribers will be perfectly ſatisfied with his adhering ſtrictly to his original plan of delivering the books only on receiving payment, agreeable to the conditions of publication.

Subſcriptions for the Encyclopedia,

Will continue to be received on the ſame terms as uſual, till the firſt of September, 1792, when the price will be encreaſed. TEN DOLLARS to be paid on ſubſcription, by thoſe who have not ſubſcribed before that time.

Thoſe who have ſubſcribed, but not taken their books before that time, will be conſidered as not having ſubſcribed.

As the ſubſcription will probably be cloſed by Chriſtmas, ſuch as chuſe to be poſſeſſors of this very valuable and important work, will do well to come forward in time, that they may not be diſappointed. July 21. epſf

WHITE WAX MANUFACTORY.

THOMAS JAMES, WAX CHANDLER, from London, reſpectfully informs the public that he has eſtabliſhed a Manufactory of the above branch, at the upper end of Mulberry-Street, New-York, where Merchants, Captains of Veſſels, Druggiſts, and Families, may be ſupplied with excellent and pure White Wax Candles, White Wax in Cakes, Tapers, Wax'd Lamp Wicks, Flambeaux, &c. warranted equal to any made in London, and twenty per cent. cheaper.

Orders in this and the adjacent States, received by Mr. JOHN GOODEVE, Bridge-Street, Mr. WILLIAM FROBISHER, Fletcher-Street, and at the Manufactory, where ſamples may be ſeen.

N. B. Bees-Wax taken in payment, or bleached on moderate terms.

New-York, July 19, 1792. [ep7w]

EXTRACT FROM THE ZENITH OF GLORY:

A MANUSCRIPT ODE.

Sir Peter Parker's and General Clinton's Attack on Fort Sullivan, 1776.

SIR *Peter*, loos'd the bellying sail;
His squadron caught the rising gale,
And swept the wat'ry plain;
With them, in pride of warlike force,
Brave *Clinton* shap'd an equal course,
For *Charleston's* rich domain.

Forth from the camp with rapid haste,
Athwart a sunburnt, sultry waste,
Lee's chosen columns sped:
Nor swifter posts the rushing steed
When urg'd along with doubling speed,
Earth scarcely feels him tread.

Now past the shelving sand form'd bar,
At once began the storm of war
Wild pouring on in flame.
Here *Parker's* call, the tar inspir'd,
There *Moultrie's* voice his soldiers fir'd,
And *Jasper* purchas'd fame.

On purpled billows slaughter rode.
From deck to deck fell carnage strode.
Death sought the bold—the brave.
Heav'n, earth and sea were veil'd in smoke,
Shells, mortars, cannon, raging broke,
Borne upward from the wave.

In vain the toil—firm, unsubdued,
The strong Palmetoe tow'ring stood,
From dawn, till darkling night:
When the whilft ensign's given sign,
Recall'd the shatter'd, sinking line,
And clos'd the horrid fight.

Mass. Mag.

Ebenezer Hazard,

STOCK-BROKER,

HAS Removed his OFFICE to No. 128 north Second-Street, where he continues to purchase and sell on Commission, Certificates of debt of the United, and Individual States, Bank Stock, Canal, and Turnpike Shares, &c. &c.

☞ Subscribers to the Universal Tontine who have not yet received their Certificates are desired to call for them.

July 18. (ep.tf)

TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA.

JULY 6, 1792.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, a Mill-Seat on Rock Creek, deemed by those who have examined it, equal to any in the United States. The Mill-House may be placed within one quarter of a mile of the river Potowmac, half a mile from the market house in Georgetown, and one mile from the President's square, in the city of Washington—on tide water, navigable for vessels of several hundred bushels burthen.—The stream is sufficient, the year round, to turn four pair of stones, and the fall may be made from 25 to 30 feet. It is unnecessary to dwell on the advantages of such a situation.

The purchaser may be accommodated with a few hundred acres of land adjoining the Mill-Seat, if that should be an object.

(ep3m 14 Jul) B. STODDERT.

TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA.

JUNE 28, 1792.

PURSUANT to the last Will and Testament of the late Rev. ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON, deceased, will be exposed to Public Sale on Thursday, the 11th of October next, at GEORGETOWN, on a credit of three years, the purchasers giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date—That valuable Seat of Land, in Montgomery county, called HAYES; the late dwelling plantation of the deceased, containing between six and seven hundred acres, the greatest part of which is rich, heavy timbered land, extremely well watered, and capable of affording a very considerable quantity of fine meadow;—Situated about 6 miles from the Federal City, and the same distance from George-Town, in a genteel neighbourhood, and a remarkable healthy part of the country.

The improvements are, a very elegant two story Brick Dwelling House, (with four rooms and a passage, or entry, on a floor) and the necessary outhouses.

HENRY TOWNSEND,
BENJ. STODDERT,
THOMAS JOHNS, } Executors.

(ep O)

THE UNIVERSAL HYMN BOOK.

Now in the Press, and will be ready for Sale in ten days, by THOMAS DOBSON, and other Booksellers in Philadelphia,

A Selection of PSALMS, HYMNS, and SPIRITUAL SONGS; taken from different Authors, for the Use of those who believe in the Restoration of all Men. Published by Order of the Convention holding said Faith, met in Philadelphia, May, 1791.

*** As this is an Universal Hymn Book, the favor of the Printers in different parts, in inserting the above advertisement, will be acknowledged.

July 13. eptf.

---

24 Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY the 30th March last, a NEGRO WOMAN, by the name of CHLOE. She is five feet two and a half inches high; quick spoken; upper tooth open; no eye-brows at all; is about 30 years old, but looks much younger. She is well stocked with cloaths, long gowns, jackets, &c. She is now passing for a free woman, I understand, and has changed her name—Whoever takes her up, so that the owner gets her, shall receive the above reward; and if brought home, all other reasonable expences, from the subscriber.

JOHN PUZEY.

Somerset County, near Princess-Ann, Maryland, June 22d, 1792. (*12w4w)

To be published by Subscription,

THE

AMERICAN REMEMBRANCER,

OR, PROCEEDINGS OF THE

Old Congress,

From their first Meeting in September 1774, to their final Dissolution in March 1789,—

COMPRISING, at full length, every important resolution, order, address, declaration, &c. contained in the thirteen volumes of their journals—a concise summary of the less interesting parts—an alphabetical list of appointments, promotions, and resignations—a collective view of the public expenditures, &c. &c.—the whole intended to serve as a satisfactory substitute for the original journals, which are now *out of print*, and of which the entire substance, un-incumbered with official formalities and repetitions, will here be given in about one fourth of their present bulk—accompanied with *one* complete general Index:——

To which will be added,

A copious and valuable collection of original

State Papers,

From the records and files of Congress,—

Containing (either verbatim, or in abstract, as the cases may severally require) such interesting pieces referred to in the journals, as may with propriety be permitted to be made public, viz. Letters from the different officers employed in the public service during the late war—intercepted letters of the enemy—communications from governors, state legislatures, conventions, and committees—dispatches from agents and commissioners—instructions—reports of committees of Congress—and various other authentic documents, tending to throw a light on the important events, to which America owes her present independence.

In the course of the work, will be introduced in their proper places, such parts of the

Secret Journals

as no longer require secrecy.

As soon as 500 copies are subscribed for, the work will be put to press—to be delivered to subscribers in numbers of 304 octavo pages each, at ONE DOLLAR, in blue boards. The *subscription money will not be required* for the first number, until the publication is begun; and on the delivery of each number, half a dollar will be expected in advance for the succeeding one. To non-subscribers, the price will be raised.

Subscriptions will be received by the principal book-sellers throughout the Union, and by the Editor, JOHN CAREY.

No. 26, Pear-Street, Philadelphia. (tf)

SECURITIES.

SOLDIERS, Mariners, and militia men's pay, lands, and claims on the public,

SHARES, in the Banks, in the Canals, and Turnpike Road,

CERTIFICATES, granted by the public, and the old and late paper monies,

NOTES of hand, bills, bonds, and mortgages with or without deposits,

BOUGHT, sold, or negotiated, at No. 2, in Fourth-street below Market-street, by

FRANCIS WHITE,

Who transacts business in the public offices for country people and others, by virtue of a power, of attorney, or by personal application.

PHILADELPHIA. (12w6w)

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber in February last, a NEGRO LAD, named PHIL, about 20 years of age; had on when he went away, a round jacket, a pair homespun breeches, and a tow shirt; the fellow has a yellowish complexion, his heighth about five feet six or seven inches, very square made; has a mark along side of his nose, and one of his insteps has been burnt, which causes the sinews to draw.

Whoever takes up said Negro, and secures him in any jail, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and have all reasonable charges paid. ROBERT PEARCE.

Head Sassafras, June 16, 1792. (*epim)

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 45, Great Dock-street, NEW-YORK,

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, Begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States will be strictly attended to.

LEONARD BLEECKER.

May 2. (t.f.)

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Kent County, and State of Maryland, on Sunday the 27th May last, a NEGRO MAN, named HARK; about 40 years of age, about five feet nine inches high, has a scar over one of his eye-brows, and when talking, hangs his head on one side, and looks up—had on and took with him the following cloaths, viz. a fearnought coat, a black and white kersey coat, cut round, a white kersey jacket and breeches, two pair of yarn stockings, the one pair lately footed, and the other not, two oznaburgh shirts, each pieced on one side, two pair of tow-linen trowsers, one pair patched with new tow-linen down the fore parts, and an old felt hat.

Whoever takes up said Negro, if out of this State, and secures him in gaol, shall receive FOURTEEN DOLLARS reward—and if taken within this State, and secured as aforesaid, shall receive EIGHT DOLLARS reward; and if brought home, reasonable expences will be paid by

PEREGRINE LETHRBURY.

Chester-Town, June 4, 1791. (t. 8w)

WANTED—TO RENT,

☞ *A convenient House, in or near the centre of the City.—Enquire of the Editor.*

THE Partnership of HAZARD & ADDOMS, is dissolved;—All persons having demands on that FIRM, are desired to call for settlement, upon EBENEZER HAZARD, at No. 128, North Second-Street—and those indebted to it are requested to make immediate payment to him.

EBENEZER HAZARD,
JONAS ADDOMS.

Philadelphia, July 10, 1792. (tf)

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND TO BE SOLD (PRICE 10*s.*)

By EBENEZER HAZARD,

128 North Second-Street,

THE

HISTORY

OF

New-Hampshire,

VOL. III.

Containing a geographical description of the State—with sketches of its natural history, productions, improvements, and present state of society and manners, laws and government.

By JEREMY BELKNAP, *A. M.*

☞ This volume compleats the history, and is peculiarly interesting.——Subscribers are desired to call for their books.

JONES & BURROUGHS,

STOCK-BROKERS,

STATE-STREET, BOSTON,

BUY and sell every kind of the *Stocks* of the *United States*, on Commission, by Private Contract, and Public Auction.—Those gentlemen who may be pleased to favor them with their commands, may rely on fidelity, secrecy and dispatch.

Boston, March, 1792. (1aw3m)

BANK of the UNITED STATES,

July 2d, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, That there will be paid at the Bank, after the 10th instant, to the Stockholders, or their representatives duly authorized, the following sums, being the dividend declared from the commencement of the institution to the first instant, viz.

For each share compleated in the month of March, *Twelve Dollars.*

For each share compleated in the month of April *Ten Dollars, Sixty seven Cents.*

For each share compleated in the month of May, *Nine Dollars, Thirty-three Cents.*

For each half-share, *Eight Dollars.*

By order of the President and Directors,

(2w,) JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

WM. CLELAND,

BOSTON,

Transacts business in the Funds of the United States;

BANK STOCK, BILLS of EXCHANGE, &c.

☞ Orders from New-York, Philadelphia, or any other part of the Union, will be attended to with DILIGENCE and PUNCTUALITY.

June 1. (epim & 1aw2m)

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 7, 1792.

FOR the information of Merchants and the Masters or Commanders of vessels, are published the following extracts from the Law for establishing Post-Offices and Post-Roads within the United States.

In section 10, it is enacted that there shall be charged "for every letter or packet brought into the United States, or carried from one port therein to another by sea, in any private ship or vessel, four cents, if delivered at the place where the same shall arrive; and if directed to be delivered at any other place, with the addition of the like postage, as other letters are made subject to the payment of by this act."

In section 12, "That no ship or vessel, arriving at any port within the United States, where a post-office is established, shall be permitted to report, make entry or break bulk, till the master or commander shall have delivered to the postmaster, all letters directed to any person or persons within the United States, which, under his care or within his power, shall be brought in such ship or vessel, other than such as are directed to the owner or consignee: but when a vessel shall be bound to another port, than that, at which she may enter, the letters belonging to, or to be delivered at the said port of delivery, shall not be delivered to the postmaster at the port of entry. And it shall be the duty of the collector or other officer of the port, empowered to receive entries of ships or vessels, to require from every master or commander of such ship or vessel, an oath or affirmation, purporting that he has delivered all such letters, except as aforesaid."

In section 13, "That the postmaster to whom such letters may be delivered, shall pay to the master, commander, or other person delivering the same, except the commanders of foreign packets, two cents for every such letter or packet; and shall obtain from the person delivering the same, a certificate specifying the number of letters and packets, with the name of the ship or vessel, and the place from whence she last sailed; which certificate, together with a receipt for the money, shall be with his quarterly accounts, transmitted to the Postmaster-General, who shall credit the amount thereof to the postmaster forwarding the same."

For general information, the 14th section is published, "And be it further enacted, That if any person, other than the Postmaster-General, or his deputies, or persons by them employed, shall take up, receive, order, dispatch, convey, carry or deliver any letter or letters, packet or packets, other than newspapers, for hire or reward, or shall be concerned in setting up any foot or horse post, waggon or other carriage, by or in which any letter or packet shall be carried for hire, on any established post-road, or any packet, or other vessel or boat, or any conveyance whatever, whereby the revenue of the general post-office may be injured, every person, so offending, shall forfeit, for every such offence, the sum of two hundred dollars. Provided, That it shall and may be lawful for every person to send letters or packets by special messenger.

AMERICAN LEAD MANUFACTORY.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE just now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors south of Walnut-street Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for sale, a general assortment of SHOT of all sizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced English workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the cost of imported.

They also continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addressed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the shortest notice.

N. B. Wanted, industrious, sober, Labouring Men, at the said Mines, where constant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houses for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Messrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1791. tf

BOOKS,

PRINTED AND SOLD BY

MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118, *Market-Street, Philadelphia.*

1. AMERICAN MUSEUM, from its commencement in January 1787, to December 1791, in ten vols. Price, neatly bound and lettered, sixteen dollars.

This work, which is now conducted on an improved plan, containing the best pieces published for and against the proceedings of government, will be found to contain at least as great a variety of political, agricultural, and miscellaneous essays, as any ever published in America. Perhaps in no one work are so many valuable documents respecting the history of this country, collected together. His Excellency the President of the United States, has declared of it, that "a more useful literary plan has never been undertaken in America, nor one more deserving of public encouragement." The subscription is two dollars and a half per ann. Gentlemen in the country who wish to be supplied with this work, are requested to give commission to friends in the city to subscribe for and receive it.——Any of the back numbers may be had in order to complete sets.

2. Ladies' Pocket Library, containing Miss More's Essays, Gregory's Legacy, Lady Pennington's Advice, Marchioness of Lambert's Advice, Swift's Letter to a newly married Lady, Mrs. Chapone on command of Temper, More's Fables for the Ladies, Price 6*s.*

3. Smith's History of New-York, from its first settlement to the year 1732. To which is annexed, a description of the country, with a short account of the inhabitants, their religious and political state, and the constitution of the courts of justice. Price a dollar and a quarter.

4. Elements of Moral Science, by James Beattie, L. L. D. professor of moral philosophy and logic in the Marischal College, Aberdeen---Price three-fourths of a dollar. Of this book the Critical Reviewers (vol. 69, p. 628) say: "We have seen nothing on these subjects more plain, more perspicuous, or more generally useful."—— N. B. It is introduced into the University in Philadelphia.

5. Beauties of Poetry, British and American, containing select productions of the most eminent British and American poets---Price four-fifths of a dollar.

6. Blair's Sermons, containing the whole of the three volumes of the British edition, in two—— Price two dollars.

7. Necker's Treatise on the importance of Religious Opinions.---Price four-fifths of a dollar.

8. Examination of the Observations of Lord Sheffield on American Commerce---Price, on very fine paper, 5 8ths of a dollar.

9. The Constitutions of the several United States, with the Federal Constitution, &c. Price five-eighths of a dollar.

10. M'Fingal, an epic poem, a new edition in 12mo.---Price three-eighths of a dollar.

11. American Jest Book, in two parts, with two very neat engravings----Price bound, three-fifths of a dollar.

12, Garden of the Soul, by Bishop Chalenor---Price, bound in calf and lettered, three quarters of a dollar---plain, half a dollar.

13. The Doway Translation of the Vulgate Bible, in quarto---Price, elegantly bound and lettered, 5*o*/---plain, six dollars.

14. Devout Christian's Vade Mecum---Price a quarter dollar.

15. Think well on't, or reflections for every day of the month.--Price a quarter dollar.

16. Christian Economy, translated from a Greek manuscript, found in the island of Patmos where St. John wrote the Apocalypse---Price, fifth of a dollar.

17. History of Charles Grandison, abridged—— Price a sixth of a dollar.

18. Poems by Col. Humphreys---Price a third of a dollar.

19. Select Poems, chiefly American---Price a sixth of a dollar.

Said CAREY has for sale, a large assortment of Books, European as well as American editions, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Country gentlemen, who favor him with commands, may depend upon being supplied in the most satisfactory manner. A liberal allowance to such as purchase quantities for public libraries, or to sell again.

NEW TEAS.

IMPERIAL, HYSON & SOUCHONG,

Of the very first quality, and latest importation from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at

No. 19,

Third, between Chesnut and Market Streets.

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,

A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold at the Bank of the United States, shewing the Value of Gold in Dollars and Cents, from One to a Thousand Pennyweights—according to the Act of Congress, ascertaining the Standard and Value of Gold.